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## **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DYNAMICALLY COORDINATING THE DELIVERY OF COMPUTER READABLE MEDIA**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED DOCUMENTS**

This application claims the benefit of and hereby incorporates by reference in their entireties U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 60/131,083, filed April 26, 1999; 60/131,115, filed April 26, 1999; 60,131,114, filed April 26, 1999; 60/176,687, filed  
5 January 18, 2000; and 60/176,699, filed January 18, 2000.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

A user operating a client computer typically accesses the Internet by using a viewer application, such as a browser to view web content provided at a destination  
10 address, typically a web page. In this context, web content and web applications are designed to fill the entire web page. It is known to divide the web content into different regions of a single web page. For example, personalized web pages can be specified, such that a user views a variety of content sources in a single page, such as stock information, weather information, and sports information, which is aggregated  
15 at the server that delivers the web page to the user, who then views the aggregated content in a single web page. Observe that even when disparate content is aggregated, in this manner, it is reassembled into a full web page and is served through a full-screen browser. Web content and application developers therefore have limited control over the user experience: content is typically trapped within the frame of the  
20 browser. A developer's only alternative to engaging a user page-by-page in a browser

is to develop, distribute, and support custom client software. In the Web browser scenario, it is the content provider, not the user that aggregates the information that is viewed by the user. Thus, the user is not in a position to separately aggregate the content at a client computer, instead the user is constrained to view the content that  
5 has been delivered in the manner provided by the server computer hosting the web page. There is a growing desire for individual users to fully control the aggregation and presentation of content and web applications that appears on a client computer.

A user who wishes to view multiple web pages or applications can open multiple instances of a browser. However, the user will not be able to view each  
10 "full-screen" page at the same time. Instead, the user must adjust the windows corresponding to each browser instance and view only part of each page. The information appearing in each browser is not designed for viewing in this manner. Thus, the user cannot create an optimized display of content from multiple sources.

Currently, content providers and end users have limited tools to alter the  
15 browser in which content appears. That is, the controls associated with a browser are not fully configurable. Thus, the vendor of a browser is in a position to brand the browser and regulate the controls associated with the browser. There is a growing desire for content providers to not only fill a browser with their content, but to also fully brand and control the frame in which the content appears. Further, in some  
20 instances, content providers desire to limit the controls associated with a browser or viewer, so that a user is more inclined to view a single set of content, for example, by having limited access to previously viewed content.

At the present time, it is relatively difficult to trace the content viewing activity of a client computer. In other words, it is difficult to identify the type of  
25 content that a particular user of a client computer favors. Consequently, there are limited tools available to provide a user with tailored information that would be of particular interest to the user.

In view of the foregoing, there is a need in the art to provide a technique for accessing multiple instances of distributable computer readable media in their entirety  
30 simultaneously, where these instances are typically smaller than the full pages used in current web pages and web applications. There is a further need for providing the user with flexibility in selecting, collecting, relating and viewing such computer

readable media, and for giving the media provider flexibility in directing media to a specific user and controlling the framework in which media is presented. Finally, there is a need to gather more accurate information regarding the type of content that a user enjoys, so that the user can be automatically provided with this content.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention includes a method of processing distributable computer readable media in a client/server computer system in a manner specified by a user. The method includes the steps of providing a login construct to a client computer from a server  
10 computer. A server computer accepts a login identifier from the client computer that corresponds to the user. The login identifier is used to locate an unprocessed user profile associated with the login identifier in a user profile database when the unprocessed user profile exists. A new unprocessed user profile is associated with the login identifier when the unprocessed user profile does not exist. The unprocessed  
15 user profile is processed to form a processed user profile. The processed user profile includes a reference to each networked information monitor in the client/server computer system associated with the login identifier. One of the networked information monitors referenced in the user profile is a home networked information monitor. The home networked information monitor is delivered to the client  
20 computer in accordance with instructions in the processed user profile. The home networked information monitor is capable of accessing each networked information monitor associated with the login identifier. Each networked information monitor is capable of processing distributable computer readable media.

The invention also includes an apparatus in the form of a computer program  
25 product for use in conjunction with a server in a client/server computer system. The computer program product comprises a computer readable storage medium and a computer program mechanism embedded therein. The computer program mechanism comprises a login module that includes instructions to handle an entry request from a client computer and instructions to accept at a server computer a login identifier from  
30 the client computer that corresponds to a user. A login validation module includes instructions to use the login identifier to identify an unprocessed user profile that is associated with the login identifier in a user profile database when the unprocessed

user profile exists and instructions to associate a new unprocessed user profile with the login identifier when the unprocessed user profile does not exist. A user profile processor module includes instructions to process the unprocessed user profile to form a processed user profile. The processed user profile includes a reference to each  
5 networked information monitor in the client/server computer system associated with the login identifier. One of the networked information monitors referenced in the processed user profile is a home networked information monitor. A delivery module includes instructions to deliver the home networked information monitor to the client computer in accordance with instructions in the processed user profile. The home  
10 networked information monitor is capable of accessing each networked information monitor associated with the login identifier. Each networked information monitor is capable of processing distributable computer readable media.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

15       FIGURE 1 illustrates a system for processing distributable computer readable media in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

          FIGURE 2 shows exemplary processing steps used to initiate an instance of a home networked information monitor (NIM) using the apparatus of Figure 1;

          FIGURE 3A illustrates a screen logo in accordance with one embodiment of  
20 the present invention;

          FIGURE 3B illustrates a login construct in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

          FIGURE 4 illustrates a set of visual manifestations corresponding to a collection of NIMs, including a home NIM;

25       FIGURE 5 illustrates a visual manifestation of a home NIM as well as a visual manifestation of a reference NIM that references additional NIMs;

          FIGURE 6 illustrates how a NIM, referenced by the reference NIM of Figure 5, is added to a processed user profile in response to a designated keyboard entry sequence or mouse click;

30       FIGURE 7 illustrates how a NIM is shared with other users in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURES 8A and 8B illustrate screen panels that facilitate the collection of the description of a set of designated NIMs into a pack;

FIGURE 9A illustrates how the relative position of visual manifestations that correspond to NIMs remains fixed when the visual manifestations are within a  
5 predetermined distance of each other;

FIGURE 9B illustrates a representative pack in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURES 10A,10B and 10C illustrate how a set of visual manifestations corresponding to a collection of NIMs is aligned against a boundary when a user selects the visual manifestations and pushes them against the boundary;

FIGURE 11 is a flow chart of the steps taken by a client to give a user access to a NIM where the user “collects” the NIM, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 12 is a flow chart of the steps taken by a client to present a NIM to a user, where the NIM has been “collected” previously by the user, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 13 illustrates a data structure for a NIM definition, stored in the NIM application server's template database or user profile database;

FIGURE 14 illustrates NMA message routing between NIMs and the message  
20 interface in the client parser application;

FIGURE 15 is a diagrammatic illustration of an embodiment of a NIM Management Module utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 16 is a diagrammatic illustration of an embodiment of the NIM Templates database utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

25           FIGURE 17 is an illustration of a main NIMIndex Web page used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 18 is an illustration of a single NIMIndex category used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 19 is an illustration of a full description of NIM content provided in  
30 accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 20 is an illustration of a Web page displayed to the user once the user has clicked to collect the NIM;

FIGURE 21 is an illustration of the main home NIM graphical user interface used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 22 is an illustration of a “Get New NIM” graphical user interface that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

5       FIGURE 23 is an illustration of a “More NIMs” graphical user interface representative of an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 24 is a diagrammatic illustration of the ShareLink database used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

10       FIGURE 25 is an illustration of a Share NIM’s graphical user interface according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 26 is an illustration of the main DevZone Web page utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 27 is a partial view of a NIM modification web page utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

15       FIGURES 28A to 28D are graphical user interfaces of development NIMs (DevNIMs) utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURES 29A to 31B are illustrations of Administrative Zone (AdminZone) Web pages utilized in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

20       FIGURE 32 illustrates an embodiment of an event log that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 33 illustrates the tracking of events in an event log module in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 34 illustrates a statistics database that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

25       FIGURE 35 illustrates a statistical analysis module and a content analysis module that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention; and

FIGURE 36 illustrates a content database that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

30       FIGURE 37 illustrates a user account database that may be used in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention discloses a technology that is capable of processing distributable computer readable media. Distributable computer readable media includes, but is not limited to, standard web content, such as HTML, dHTML, images, imbedded ActiveX and Java applications, JavaScript, CSS, Perl scripts, Streaming Media, and/or Flash. The present invention is advantageous relative to prior art systems and methods because it provides improved mechanisms for simultaneously interacting with several independent sources of distributable computer readable media, collecting references to such media, and sharing such references with other users. The disclosed technology is further advantageous because it provides improved systems and methods for on screen management of distributable computer readable media.

In the system and method of the present invention, a user logs into a server by providing a login identifier to a login construct. The login identifier is used by the server to obtain an unprocessed user profile that corresponds to the user. The unprocessed user profile is processed by the server to generate a processed user profile. Advantageously, this processing step allows for up-to-date refinement of the user profile. Up-to-date refinements include, for example, the addition of advertisements directed to the user based on one or more characteristics in the user profile. The processed user profile is delivered to the client computer associated with the user. The processed user profile includes references to home networked information monitors (NIMs). As used herein, the term networked information monitor or NIM refers to a fully configurable frame with one or more controls; the frame through which content is optionally presented. The fully configurable frame utilized in accordance with the invention stands in contrast to present web browsers, which are branded by the browser vendor and which have limited means by which to alter the controls associated with the browser. The figures illustrate NIMs supplied by DoDots™, the assignee of the present invention. The reader is invited to visit [www.dodots.com](http://www.dodots.com) to experience the NIM technology described in this document.

Attention is initially directed toward the home NIM of the invention, which coordinates the activities of all other NIMs that are accessed by a user. The home NIM facilitates much of the technology of the present invention, including the ability

to simultaneously review multiple sources of distributable computer readable media as well as to package and distribute such media.

Figure 1 is a general illustration of a system in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. In Figure 1, a network 10 is operated in accordance with the present invention. Network 10 includes at least one user or client computer 20, at least one server computer of class 50, and optionally one or more server computers of class 82. User computer 20 as well as server computers of class 50 and 82 are each connected by transmission channel 44, which is any wired or wireless transmission channel.

10        User computer 20 is any device that includes a Central Processing Unit (CPU) 24 connected to a random access memory 30, a network connection 28, and one or more user input/output ("i/o") devices 40 including output means 42. Output means 42 is any device capable of communicating with a user and includes, for example, a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, voice user interfaces, and/or integrated graphic means such as mini-displays present in web-phones. Typically, user computer 20 includes a main non-volatile storage unit 22, preferably a hard disk drive, for storing software and data. Further, user computer 20 includes one or more internal buses 26 for interconnecting the aforementioned elements. In a typical embodiment, memory 30 includes an operating system 32 for managing files and programs associated with user computer 20. In some embodiments, operating system 32 includes a registry 34 that has one or more references to specified locations in system 10. The exemplary memory 30 of Figure 1 further includes a web browser 36 for viewing web content and a client parser application 38 for facilitating low level functionality, such as login and logout procedures, in accordance with the present invention. In some embodiments, client parser application 38 uses the one or more references in registry 34 to obtain a login construct from server 50. In various embodiments, in accordance with the present invention, client parser application 38 runs in conjunction with one or more software modules, such as an event log module 98, which tracks user activity, a message interface module 106, which serves as a communication interface between the client parser application 38 and web server 58 and/or external web servers, a home NIM 108, which references one or more NIMs 110, and a visual management system 114 which regulates the characteristics of visual manifestations of NIMs 108 and 110



when displayed on output device 42. Furthermore, in some embodiments, client parser application 38 runs in conjunction with instances of web browser 36 as well as web server 58 as detailed below.

5 Server computer 50 includes standard server components, including a network connection device 46, a CPU 52, a main non-volatile storage unit 54, and a random access memory 56. Further, server computer 50 includes one or more internal buses 48 for interconnecting the aforementioned elements. Memory 56 stores a set of computer programs, modules and data to implement the processing associated with the present invention.

10 The embodiment of memory 56 illustrated in Figure 1 includes a web server 58 for processing requests received from client computer 20. Web server 58 has many components, including a variety of modules and data structures to assist users that want to log into system 10. Namely, login module 60 handles an entry request from a client computer 20 and accepts a login identifier that corresponds to a user from client  
15 computer 20. Login constructor 62 generates a login construct in response to a call for a login construct and transfers the login construct to client 20. Login constructor 62 dynamically generates login constructs using updated login NIM content 64. Login validation module 66 works in conjunction with user profile database manager 100 to identify an unprocessed user profile, which is associated with a user provided  
20 login, in user profile database 76. If an unprocessed user profile corresponding to the user provided login does not exist in user profile database 76, login validation module 66 associates a new unprocessed user profile with the login identifier.

When an unprocessed user profile is identified by login validation module 66, it is processed by user profile processor module 68 to produce a processed profile. It  
25 will be appreciated that the services of user profile processor module 68 are highly advantageous because they allow for last minute user profile revisions. Such revisions include, for example, the addition or customization of NIMs referenced by the user profile, and/or server redirect information that is a function of current server load in system 10. Importantly, the processed user profile includes a reference to a home  
30 NIM. The home NIM is capable of accessing each of the NIMs that are represented in the processed user profile. Memory 56 further includes delivery module 70, which

coordinates the delivery of portions of the home NIM to the client based on parameters specified in the processed user profile.

Once a user has successfully logged into system 10, request server module 72 handles requests for specified NIMs from client 20. When such a request is received, request server module 72 routes the request to an address that corresponds to the specified NIM and transmits the specified NIM to client 20. One class of specified networked information handled by request server module 72 is requests for NIMs. When such a request is received, request server module 72 searches NIM templates database 74 for the specified NIM. NIM templates database 74 includes a large number of NIM templates. Each NIM template defines the characteristics of a specific NIM, including fully configurable frame characteristics, viewer and control characteristics, and NIM content references.

The web server 58 illustrated in Figure 1 further includes additional modules 102 to handle specialized features of the present invention. For example, one embodiment of the present invention provides a mechanism that allows users to distribute NIMs to each other. In such embodiments, a special server module 102 provides instructions for storing the NIMs, which are to be distributed, in sharelink database 78. Advantageously, NIMs that are distributed to other users are customizable. A user can, for example, resize and position a particular NIM prior to sharing it with another user. Indeed, it is possible, in such embodiments, for a user to arrange a series of NIMs in a unique arrangement and then distribute the collection of NIMs in the designated arrangement. As an illustration, a user arranges a first NIM that represents a scrolling stock ticker at the bottom of an output means, such as a computer screen, a second NIM that tracks the NASDAQ top ten most heavily traded stocks in the upper left corner of the output means, and a third NIM that tracks headline news on the upper right hand corner of the output means. Then, the user distributes the three NIMs in this customized arrangement to other users. Observe that in this example a user of a client computer is aggregating separate sets of information in different NIMs. This stands in contrast to prior art approaches where a web server running on a server computer aggregates information in a single page.

System 10 is highly scalable and thus supports a large number of users. This scalability stems from the fact that the server 50 is delivering the definition associated

with a NIM. The content displayed in the NIM may be located on a separate computer.

Memory 56 provides a statistical analysis module 104 for tracking key events associated with users. This information is stored in statistics database 80. The  
5 information collected by statistical analysis module 104 is used for a wide variety of purposes, including server load optimization and directed advertising, as discussed below. As described below, the statistical information gathered in accordance with the invention includes fully traced events defining the type of content and the duration over which all content is viewed by a user. This type of comprehensive information is  
10 not available using present techniques.

Much of the distributable computer readable media that is available for processing is stored as content elements 94 on server 82. Server 82 is a standard web server that includes components such as a network connection device 88, a CPU 86, a main non-volatile storage unit 84, a random access memory (RAM) 92, and one or  
15 more internal buses 90 for interconnecting the aforementioned elements. RAM 92 includes some of the content elements 94 stored by server 82. Other content elements 94 are stored in storage unit 84. In some embodiments, a single web server 58 is capable of directly accessing content elements 94 located on one or more servers 82. In other embodiments, each server 82 has a resident web server module that works in  
20 conjunction with server 50 to identify, optionally dynamically generate, and serve content elements 94 upon demand.

Now that the general architecture of a system in accordance with the present invention has been disclosed, attention turns to Figure 2, which discloses a method for logging into system 10 (Figure 1). In the first processing step shown in Figure 2  
25 (202), a user initiates a session on system 10 by requesting the global login script "session\_config." It will be appreciated that the term "session\_config" merely provides an illustrative name for the global login script and that the technology of the present invention is by no means limited to this name or the script described.

The request for "session\_config" originates on client 20 and is sent to server  
30 50 where it is processed by login module 60 of web server 58. Upon receiving request 202, login module 60 creates a "session\_config" global login script (204). Processing step 204 is advantageous relative to systems that have static global login scripts

because it allows for the incorporation of highly variable information. This highly variable information includes, for example, system settings such as up-to-date server redirect information, server content address changes, directed advertisements, and messages. An exemplary "session\_config" is found in Example 1 below. Each line of data has an associated numeral. The remaining text in the example describes the purpose of select data.

#### Example 1

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10

Version tag that identifies the latest home NIM version

(1) </SESSION\_CONFIG VERSION="alpha:3"

Upgrade event that is sourced when home NIM version is outdated

15 (2) <UPGRADE = "http://www.NIM.com/QuickOpen.exe">

#### LOCATION OF SERVER-SUPPORTED FUNCTIONALITY

Default base address for server supported functionality

20 (3) <METHODS BASEURL = "http://neo.NIM.com/servlet/NIMServer/">

(4) <ADD\_USER URL = "addUser" />

(5) <GET\_USER URL = "getUser" />

(6) <SET\_USER URL = "setUser" />

(7) <GET\_SES\_CONFIG URL = "http://www.NIM.com/home\_NIM/s\_cnfg.xml"

25 />

Server-based functionality for setting password

(8) <SET\_PASSWORD URL = "setPassword" />

30 List of all publically available NIMs

(9) <GET\_MASTER\_NIM\_LIST URL = "getMasterNIMList" />

(10) <GET\_ALL\_CONFIG URL = "getAllConfig" />

(11) <SET\_ALL\_CONFIG URL = "setAllConfig" />

## Location of server-side NIM and pack sharing functionality

5 (14) <ADD\_SHARE URL = "addShare" />

(15) <GET\_SHARE URL = "getShare" />

(16) <AUTH\_TEST URL = "doEcho?auth=true" />

## Redirect information

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10 (17) <DO_REDIR URL = "doRedir" />
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(18) </METHODS>

Flexible content layer that defines default NIM frame appearance, including the default appearance of the frame of a home NIM

15 (19) <FRAMES>

### Default NIM frame appearance

(20)  $\langle \text{NIM} \rangle$

(21) <IMAGES BASEURL =

20    “http://www.NIM.com/home\_NIM/NIM\_FrameImages”/>

(22)  $\langle \text{NIM} \rangle$

## Default home NIM frame appearance

(23) <HOME NIM>

25 (24) <IMAGES BASEURL =

“http://www.NIM.com/home\_NIM/Home\_NIMImages”/>

(25) </HOME NIM>

(26) </FRAMES>

## 30 Location of system NIM templates

(27) <NIMs>

(28) <ADD TEMPLATE = "http://www.NIM.com/.../add\_NIM\_XML.xml" />

[illegible]

(29) <HELP TEMPLATE="http://www.NIM.com/.../help\_NIM\_XML.xml"/>  
(30) <LOGIN TEMPLATE="http://www.NIM.com/.../login2.xml" />  
(31) </NIMs>  
(32) </SESSION\_CONFIG>

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Line 1 of the exemplary "session\_config" of Example 1 provides the version tag for the expected version of the home dot system that corresponds to the "session\_config" script. In one embodiment, client parser application 38 determines whether it is up-to-date using the information in line 1. If client parser application 38 determines that it is outdated, an upgrade request is made in accordance with the instructions provided by the UPGRADE flag of line 2. In one embodiment, the UPGRADE flag in line 2 of Example 1 describes the location of an executable program, one of skill in the art will appreciate that this flag can in fact reference any form of instruction, including a flat file, a web page, a script, a symbol, or an address.

Lines 3 through 18 in Example 1 define the functionality that is provided by a server, such as server 50. For example, line 8 of Example 1 provides the location of a set of instructions that are called when a user requests a password change. Furthermore, line 9 of Example 1 provides the location of a master list of NIMs that are publically available. Lines 14 and 15 of Example 1 provide the location of specialized server-side functionality that allows users to share data such as NIM definitions.

Lines 19 through 26 of Example 1 define where the default appearance of a NIM and a home NIM are found within system 10. Lines 27 through 31 define a collection of system NIMs. A system NIM is any type of NIM that is to be distributed to each user of system 10. In some embodiments, system NIMs are used to provide a core functionality. In Example 1, line 28 defines a NIM that provides users with a convenient mechanism for collecting additional NIMs. Line 29 defines the location of a NIM that is invoked when the user presses a help button associated with a home NIM. Finally, line 30 defines the location of a NIM that is used to log into system 10.

Returning to Figure 2, once login module 60 has created "session\_config," it is sent back to requesting client 20 (206). When a "session\_config" is received by client 20, client parser application 38 parses the global login script in order to identify a

reference to a login constructor 62 (208). Login constructor 62 is a server-based module that generates a construct that allows a user to log into system 10. When client parser application 38 locates the reference to login constructor 62 in “session\_config,” a request for a login construct is directed to the identified reference (210). In Example 1 above, the reference to the login construct is provided in line 30. On line 30, the global variable “LOGIN TEMPLATE” is assigned the URL address “http://www.NIM.com/.../login2.xml.” Client parser application uses the URL assigned to the global variable “LOGIN TEMPLATE” to make a request for a login constructor 62 that is directed to this URL. When login constructor 62 receives a request for a login construct, it generates a login construct (212).

Login construct 148 (Figure 3B) illustrates a type of login construct that is generated in one embodiment of the present invention during processing step 212. Before the login construct is executed on client 20, a schematic such as logo 146 (Figure 3A) is displayed on output means 42. As illustrated in Figure 1, login constructor 62 is a component of web server 58. However, there is no requirement that login constructor 62 be a component of web server 58. In fact, login constructor 62 is a standalone software program in some embodiments of the present invention whereas in other embodiments, login constructor 62 is merely a script, such as a PERL script, that is processed by an interpreter program native to server 50. In still other embodiments, login constructor 62 is merely a simple flat file that includes a set of instructions that are interpretable by client parser application 38. In such embodiments, login constructor 62 is the login construct. In embodiments in which a login construct is dynamically generated, it is possible to introduce last minute changes in the login construct. Thus, an advantage of the exemplary login process shown in Figure 2 is that there are multiple stages in which updated information is used to customize the login process based on the environmental variables.

Once a login construct has been prepared by login constructor 62, it is transferred back to client 20 (214) (Figure 2) and executed in conjunction with client parser application 38 (216). The login constructs of the present invention are a form of NIM. Therefore, one function of processing step 216 is to obtain the login NIM content 64 (Figure 1) specified by the login construct from server 64. In login construct 148, for example, the login NIM content includes the shape and

functionality of "Exit button 160," message 150, the shape and functionality of "New user" button 152, the functionality of "Forgot it?" button 154, and login panel 156. When processing step 216 is completed, the user uses the login construct to provide a login identifier (218).

5        In Figure 3B, a user has provided the login identifier "Galliani." The definition of login identifier as used in the present invention is to be broadly construed. In some embodiments, login identifiers include a unique name and a corresponding password. In other embodiments, a login identifier does not have a password. This is particularly the case when the user is a guest or a new user and  
10       there is no user profile associated with the user.

Working in conjunction with client parser application 38, the login construct accepts the user login and sends it to server 50 for validation (218). As illustrated in the exemplary system of Figure 1, web server 58 includes a login validation module  
15       66 to verify the login identifier provided by user (220). Typically, processing step 220 involves a look-up operation in which the login identifier is used to query user profile database 76 for an unprocessed or raw user profile that matches the login identifier. In embodiments that include a password, validation step 220 includes a password verification step. Successful completion of processing step 220 requires  
20       entry of a valid login identifier sequence in processing step 218. When processing step 220 has been successfully completed, the raw or unprocessed user profile corresponding to the login identifier is obtained from user profile database 76 (Figure 1) (222) and is processed by user profile process module 68 to produce a processed or finalized user profile that is delivered to client 26 (226). In some embodiments, a user profile 76 includes user contact information, such as the name, address, telephone  
25       number and e-mail address of a user. Additionally, some embodiments of system 10 provide different types of access privileges. For example one embodiment of the present invention includes developer access privileges, administration access privilege, and general user access privileges. In such embodiments, the access privileges that have been granted to a user are stored in the user profile 76 associated  
30       with the user.

The processed user profile includes a reference to each NIM in system 10 that is associated with the login identifier provided in processing step 216. One of the







(24) </CONTROL\_LAYOUT>

(25) <CATEGORIES />

(26) <EVENTS />

(27) </NIM>

5

NIM definition 2

(28) <NIM DOMAIN = *NIM DOMAIN 2* GLOBALID = '2'

(29) </NIM>

10 NIM definition N

(30) <NIM DOMAIN = *NIM DOMAIN N* GLOBALID = 'N'

(31) </NIM>

Pack definition 1

15 (32) <PRESET TITLE = "New DotPack">

(33) <NIM GLOBALID = "1" X = "RIGHT" Y = "TOP" />

(34) <NIM GLOBALID = "2" X = "RIGHT" Y = "320" />

(35) </PRESET>

(36) </SHARE>

20

Last state of the home NIM

(37) <LASTSTATE>

(38) <PRESET TITLE = "">

(39) <NIM GLOBALID = "1" X = "RIGHT" Y = "TOP" />

25 (40) <NIM GLOBALID = "2" X = "RIGHT" Y = "280" />

(41) </PRESET>

(42) <HOMENIM COLLAPSED = "FALSE" HEIGHT = "134" X = "616" Y =  
"109" />

(43) </LASTSTATE >

30

(44) </ALL\_CONFIG>

Example 2 describes a representative processed user profile in accordance with the present invention. In general, a processed user profile includes three major components: (i) a definition of each NIM associated with the user, (ii) a description of each pack associated with the user and, (iii) the last state of each home NIM

5 associated with a user. In Example 2, the definition of each NIM associated with the user is found on lines 4 through 31. Specifically, lines 4 through 31 describe NIM definitions 1 through N. In Example 2 there is only one pack associated with the user. This pack, entitled "New DotPack," is found on lines 32 through 35 of Example 2. The final major component of the processed user profile found in Example 2 is the  
10 last state of the home NIM, which is defined on lines 37 through 43. This code stores the last state of the home NIM. Such last state information includes whether the home NIM was collapsed, and the position of the home NIM on the screen.

When the user wishes to log out of system 10, the processed user profile is transferred from client 20 to server 50. When web server 58 receives the processed  
15 user profile, it passes the processed user profile to user profile database manager 100. User profile database manager 100 stores the processed user profile as the unprocessed user profile 76 corresponding to the user. In some embodiments, such a storage operation involves a conversion process. For example, advertisements or specific system NIM definitions are stripped from the processed user profile in order to  
20 convert the processed user profile to the unprocessed user profile 76 that corresponds to the user. In some embodiments, the processed user profile is periodically transferred, in its entirety or incrementally, from client 20 to server 50 and saved in the manner described in the log out procedure above. Such timed periodic or event based backup procedures are possible because NIM definitions are efficiently  
25 described, thus the absolute size of a processed user profile remains relatively small. Accordingly, timed backups of a processed user profile to user profile database 76 are possible without extensive use of system 10 bandwidth or server 50 resources.

At this stage, a system (Figure 1) and a login procedure (Figure 2) in accordance with the present invention has been disclosed. Although the system and  
30 login procedure was discussed using an example where only one home NIM was associated with a user, it will be appreciated that, in some embodiments, any number of distinctly different home NIMs are associated with a user. Furthermore, a user can

simultaneously execute multiple instances of a particular home NIM on client 20 or, indeed, any number of different home NIMs. In one embodiment, a developer or merchant provides a user with a highly customized home NIM that provides specialized functionality. In such embodiments, the user collects the home NIMs and, therefore, a processed user profile includes a description of more than one home NIM.

Attention now turns to some of the advantages and features of the present invention. In Figure 4, a visual manifestation of the home NIM 162 is illustrated. One advantage of the home NIM, which is an advantage that is common to NIMs in general, is that the content of the NIM is not trapped in a third party viewer. In fact, the home NIM definition regulates the actual appearance of the home NIM. The home NIM definition is formed by general parameters and commands found in "session\_config" as well as customized parameters and commands in the processed user profile. The division of the home NIM definition between a system level file and a user level file represents a balance in the tension between the need for a system host to insure a consistent level of quality, through the proper implementation of general parameters and commands, and the desire of each user to create highly customized home NIMs. Lines 20 through 22 of Example 1 provide an example of general parameters that are defined in "session\_config." Lines 23 through 25 define the source location of home NIM frame images. In home NIM 162 (Figure 4), such home NIM frame images include the image used to represent buttons 164 through 174, and menu tabs 176 and 178. Furthermore, lines 20 through 22 of Example 1 define the location of other images that are used to construct default NIMs. An example of user initiated home NIM customization is found in lines 33 through 39 of Example 2, which define a "LASTSTATE" definition for the home NIM, including the dimensions of the visual manifestation corresponding to the home NIM on line 38 (HEIGHT = "134" X = "616" Y = "109") and indicates that the home NIM is not collapsed upon startup (COLLAPSED = "FALSE").

The visual manifestation of home NIM 162 illustrates additional benefits and features of a home NIM in accordance with the present invention. When a user selects tab 176, a list of the NIMs that are present in the processed user profile associated with the user is displayed in viewer 180. As disclosed in more detail below, a user has the option to associate a collection of NIMs into an object termed a "pack". The pack

references some subset of the NIMs associated with a user as well as associated state information. This arrangement includes, for example, whether a visual manifestation corresponding to each NIM is displayed on output means 42 or not, the dimensions of each visual manifestation, and the position of each visual manifestation. The name of each pack is stored in the processed user profile. A user reviews packs associated with the user by selecting tab 178 (Figure 4). In Figure 4, the user only has one pack, "Customized DotPack" 182. When the user selects pack 182, each NIM in the pack is restored in accordance with the state information stored in the pack definition.

In total, Figure 4 represents a typical visual experience provided by one embodiment of the present invention. In addition to home NIM 162, visual manifestations 184 and 186, corresponding to two additional NIMs in the processed user profile, are displayed. Visual manifestation 184 provides functionality that allows a user to manage an address book, schedule appointments, or create groups and plan activities. Visual manifestation 186 represents a NIM that provides time and date information.

Figure 5 shows the visual manifestation of home NIM 162 of Figure 4 with tab 176 selected. Accordingly, each of the NIMs in the processed user profile associated with the user is listed in list 188. The user can activate any of the listed NIMs by clicking on the NIM name. In addition to the NIMs in list 188, home NIM 162 includes core NIMs that are defined in "session\_config." In the "session\_config" of Example 1, core NIMs are found on lines 28 and 29. Specifically, line 28 provides the address of an XML-based definition for the add template functionality associated with button 172 in Figures 4 and 5, and line 29 provides the address of an XML-based definition for the help template functionality associated with button 174 in Figures 4 and 5.

Importantly, the user can categorize NIMs using filter 190. Categories include such topics as sports, personal, weather, etc. Furthermore, the user can add NIMs to the processed user profile associated with the user as well as delete NIMs. There are a variety of mechanisms that enable a user to add a NIM to the processed user profile. One mechanism is to receive links to NIMs from other users of system 10 (Figure 1), as disclosed below. Another mechanism is to toggle button 172 in order to activate a visual manifestation associated with NIM 192 (Figure 5).

NIM 192 provides a system that enables users to add select NIMs to their user profile with a single click or keystroke sequence. NIM 192 includes tab 194 that allows the user to select premiere NIMs and a general tab 196 that allows the user to review a general catalog of NIMs that is present in NIM templates database 74 (Figure 1). In one embodiment, when a user selects a NIM in list 198 (Figure 5), the NIM is added to list 188 and is incorporated into the processed user profile associated with the user. In this way, the user can collect NIMs of interest to the user using a single mouse click. By illustration, consider the case in which a user selects the NIM "AnyDay Calender" in list 198. In response to this selection, a definition of the NIM "AnyDay Calender" is obtained from NIM templates database 74 and is copied directly into the processed user profile associated with the user. Furthermore, the title of the selected NIM, "AnyDay Calender" is added to list 188. Finally, a visual manifestation that corresponds to the NIM "AnyDay Calender" is displayed on output means 42 (Figure 1). As a result, the display illustrated in Figure 5 adopts the appearance illustrated in Figure 6.

In Figure 6, the NIM "AnyDay Calendar" appears at the top of list 188. Furthermore, a control 101 associated with the NIM "AnyDay Calendar" in list 188 is filled, indicating that the NIM is currently active. Additionally, as illustrated in Figure 6, a visual manifestation 103 corresponding to NIM "AnyDay Calendar" appears on the output means. The user has the ability to toggle this NIM between an inactive and active state by selecting control 101.

In one embodiment, the user is provided with the option of (i) incorporating a NIM selected in list 198 into the processed user profile or (ii) transiently executing the NIM on client 20. Furthermore, when the user receives NIMs from other users, the user has the option to transiently operate the received NIMs on client 20. If the user decides to keep the transient NIMs at a later date, the user has the option to add the transient NIMs to the processed user profile at that time. Thus, in such embodiments, the user effectively has the option to "preview" NIMs before adding them to the processed user profile. This is advantageous because it reduces the chances of filling the user profile with undesirable NIMs. Such a feature is particularly advantageous in the case of novice or inexperienced users of system 10. Furthermore, one of skill in the art will appreciate that the concept of transient NIM execution raises the

possibility of executing NIMs on a client 20 during a period of time in which the user is not logged into system 10. For example, consider a NIM that is executed on a client 20 after a user initiated response to a web page advertisement presented in web browser 36. Although the user is not logged into web server 58 and therefore does not have a processed user profile resident on client 20, the user can execute the NIM on client 20 on a transient basis. Furthermore, if the user wishes to add the transiently executed NIM to the user profile 76 associated with the user, the user can log into web server 58 and then add the NIM to the processed user profile that is delivered to client 20 as a function of the log in process.

Another important feature of the present invention is the ability for users to share NIMs with each other. For example, if a user wishes to share the NIM "AnyDay Calendar" that was added to list 188 in Figure 6, the user clicks "share" button 170 (Figure 6). In response, panel 105 is displayed (Figure 7). Because "share" button 170 is pressed while tab 176 is active in the illustration provided by Figures 6 and 7, panel 105 lists each of the NIMs associated with the user. If, however, "share" button 170 is pressed while tab 178 is active rather than tab 176, panel 105 will list each of the packs associated with the user instead of each of the NIMs. Returning to the situation illustrated in Figure 7, the user shares a NIM with other users by selecting the NIM to be shared from list 107 and then toggling button 109 "Share via email." In one embodiment, the user has the option to select multiple NIMs from list 107 using predefined keystroke operations. For example, in one embodiment, the user selects multiple NIMs by clicking on several of the NIMs in list 107 with a mouse button while depressing the "shift" button on the keyboard. When a user decides not to share a NIM and panel 105 is displayed, the user presses cancel button 111 and panel 105 is dismissed.

When a user toggles "share via email" button 109 at a time when one or more NIMs in list 107 have been selected, the definition of each selected NIM is copied from the processed user profile associated with the user into a container and the container is sent to server 50 (Figure 1). In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the container is received by web server 58. Web server 58 includes instructions for routing the container to sharelink database 78 where the container is stored. When the container is stored, a unique identifier is assigned to the container. Although a large



number of different mechanisms for generating a unique identifier are practiced in accordance with this aspect of the invention, in one embodiment, the unique identifier assigned to the container upon storage in sharelink database 78 can be subsequently processed to form a URL address that specifically references the container within the context of system 10. In one embodiment, after a unique identifier has been assigned to the container, an e-mail program is launched on client 20 and the user is requested to designate the recipients of the designated NIMs. Then, each recipient is provided with the unique identifier associated with the container in an e-mail message. When the recipient clicks on the unique identifier, a call is made for a copy of the associated container from sharelink database 78 and the container is delivered to the client 20 associated with the recipient.

As is readily apparent upon review of Figure 7, the user has the option to size and position the visual manifestation that corresponds to each NIM. Furthermore, by toggling controls, such as toggle button 101 (Figure 7), the visual manifestation of a NIM is toggled between an on state and an off state. Such functionality is highly advantageous. First, by using this functionality, the user has the option to create unique arrangements. Second, NIM developers have the ability to control the default position and size of NIMs as well, and can therefore produce an arrangement of NIMs to further specialized purposes. Finally, because the NIMs of the present invention are not trapped in third party applications that have a set of undesirable features such as banner ads, the utility and overall appearance of an arrangement of NIMs is enhanced and adopts an independent value. Using the technology disclosed in the present invention, the user collects an assortment of NIMs and arranges them in a customized fashion. The user has the option to "capture" favored arrangements into constructs known as packs, which have been briefly discussed previously.

Figures 8 and 9A illustrate the formation of a pack using the arrangement of NIMs illustrated in Figure 4. The process begins when the user toggles button 164 "Make Pack" in Figure 4. In the embodiment illustrated by Figures 8 and 9A, panel 113 (Figure 8) is displayed when the user toggles button 164 (Figure 4). Panel 113 advises the user to open and arrange each of the NIMs that are to be included in a pack. In the case of Figure 4, for example, such an arrangement could include the arrangement of NIMs 184 and 186. The user indicates that specified NIMs are in a

desired arrangement by selecting button 115 "Next" (Figure 8). When button 115 is toggled, prompt 113 is terminated and prompt 117 is displayed to prompt the user for a name to associate with the designated pack. The user indicates that a name 119 has been provided for the pack by selecting "Done" button 121.

5 In the embodiment shown in Figure 8, the user further has the option to return to panel 113 and rearrange the specified NIMs before committing to pack creation by selecting the "Back" button 123. In the situation illustrated in Figure 8, the user has provided the name "New DotPack." Figure 9A illustrates the state of the visual manifestation corresponding to home NIM 162 after the user has selected "Done"

10 button 121 (Figure 8). Specifically, the name "New DotPack" is added to pack list 125 and tab 178 is activated to display the user pack list rather than the user NIM list that is displayed when tab 176 is activated. Furthermore, in response to the user selection of "Done" button 121 in Figure 8, a reference to each NIM specified by the user is collected into a pack, along with some state information, and the pack is stored

15 in the processed user profile associated with the user. Representative state information for each NIM stored in a pack includes whether the NIM was collapsed and the position of the NIM. In some embodiments, the state information includes the dimensions of the last visual manifestation corresponding to the NIM to have been displayed on output means 42.

20 Figure 9B illustrates pack 139, which is delineated with a dashed box. Pack 139 includes five NIMs 133. Each NIM 133 includes two primary components, a viewer 135 for viewing content and a frame 137 for providing user functionality. Each viewer 135 provides a platform for reviewing machine readable information, such as HTML, dHTML, images, imbedded ActiveX and Java applications,

25 JavaScript, CSS, Streaming Media, and/or Flash. Furthermore, in some embodiments, viewer 135 provides functionality for processing digitally recorded sound. Observe then that each NIM of the invention utilizes machine readable information that is easily retrieved from a specified address. If the content provider of this information desires to change the machine readable information, changes can be made and then

30 delivered the next time that the machine readable information is addressed. This stands in contrast to prior art techniques in which updates to executable code can be relatively difficult to distribute.

Each frame 137 provides functions and controls for manipulating the visual manifestation of the NIM 133 corresponding to the frame. For example, some frames 137 include a dismiss button 141. When the user clicks on dismiss button 141, the corresponding NIM 133 is dismissed. Additionally, some frames 137 include a menu button 143. When the user clicks on button 143, a menu appears. In one embodiment, the menu is a pull down menu and the menu items are defined in the corresponding NIM definition. In an abstract example, the NIM definition provides a menu definition of the format:

Menu 143 - (1) - "Get more NIMs" *URL*

where (1) refers to the  $N^{\text{th}}$  element of the menu that is activated when menu button 143 is pressed, "Get more NIMs" is the menu element name, and *URL* is the event or web address that is called when the user selects the  $N^{\text{th}}$  element of the menu associated with button 143.

The developer has full control over all aspects of the appearance and functionality of NIM frame 137. Thus, a NIM developer has the ability to control, for example, the functionality located at any corner of frame 137, functionality placed along the top or bottom of the frame, or on the sides of the frame. As an illustration, frame 137-3 includes a control button 145 that allows the user to resize the visual manifestation of NIM 133-3. One of skill in the art will appreciate that the bottom row of NIM frame 137 could have any number of buttons, including a forward control, a backward control, and similar controls, each of which provides the user with distinct functionality.

An advantage of the present invention is that it is possible to embed commands that affect frames 137 in the content of the computer readable media delivered to frame viewer 135. The use of embedded commands provides NIM developers with powerful tools and additional flexibility. For example, a developer can use embedded commands, such as the menu command above, to design a NIM that has a context sensitive help menu. Each time a particular event occurs, the developer changes the content of the help menu using embedded commands. For example, when a sound file is delivered to a NIM, the sound file may be attached to a set of embedded commands that provide sound manipulation functionality in the form of a pull down menu. Elements of such a pull down menu include a command for saving the sound file to

One of the advantages of the disclosed pack system is that it provides a convenient mechanism for rapidly assembling NIMs that track diverse sources of information. Furthermore, when a useful set of NIMs is collected into a pack, the user can share the pack with other users using the same procedure previously identified for sharing one or more NIMs. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments, NIMs are commercial applications and that appropriate use of packs provides an additional dimension for application development. Therefore, in some embodiments, pack recipients are subscribers to a service provided by a pack developer. In other embodiments, pack recipients are purchasers or licensees of packs. In still other embodiments, pack recipients receive packs developed by friends, family members, or business associates.

The technology of the present invention further provides a set of NIM management tools to help a user manage displayed NIMs. In some embodiments of the present invention, these management tools are provided by visual management module 114 (Figure 1). Two such NIM management tools are, in fact, properties that are associated with NIMs, namely magnetism and snapping. The property of magnetism is exhibited when a visual manifestation corresponding to a first NIM is dragged or moved near a visual manifestation corresponding to a second NIM. When this occurs, the two NIMs exhibit a magnetism that causes the first NIM to accelerate toward the second NIM. However, when the visual manifestations are within a predetermined distance of each other, the NIMs snap together. In one embodiment, the predetermined distance that triggers the two visual manifestations to snap together is a gap of about five pixels. While the above discussion describes the principles of

snapping and magnetism based on a pair of NIMs, there is in fact no limitation on the number of NIMs that can be snapped together and furthermore, the principle of magnetism is not dependent on whether a NIM is in fact snapped to another NIM or not.

5           An additional management tool, illustrated in Figure 9A, provides a mechanism for selecting multiple NIMs and for moving the NIMs in a coordinated fashion. In Figure 9A, visual manifestations 162, 184 and 186 corresponding to respective NIMs are locked together. In response, halo 127 is drawn around the selected locked visual manifestations to graphically notify the user which NIMs are  
10   locked together. As mentioned previously, the user has the option to position NIMs as a coordinated group. For example, in one embodiment, when halo 127 is displayed and the user moves mouse arrow 129 after selecting one of the visual manifestations corresponding to a locked NIM, a target manifestation 131 is displayed to indicate to the user the position that the selected NIMs will be relocated to if the user clicks a  
15   mouse key. In some embodiments, target manifestation is a shadow image of the NIMs within halo 127 rather than the box depicted in Figure 9.

          The present technology further provides additional methods for controlling visual manifestations of NIMs. For example, in one embodiment, the user has the option to select multiple NIMs by pressing a predefined key, such as the keyboard  
20   “Ctrl” key, before selecting a specified NIM. While continuing to depress the control key, the user has the option to select additional NIMs and add the corresponding NIMs to a group. The user then has the option to move each of the NIMs in a single coordinated fashion as a group. Furthermore, by entering a designated keyboard or mouse sequence, the user has the option to move a single NIM even in situations  
25   where the NIM is in a group. In one embodiment in accordance with this aspect of the invention, the user clicks the visual manifestation corresponding to a locked NIM that the user wishes to move in an independent manner and the user does not click the visual manifestation when the user wishes to move the NIM in a manner that is coordinated with the other NIMs. Additional features of the present invention include  
30   the option to select rows or columns of NIMs using specialized control sequences. For example, in one embodiment of the present invention, the user selects a column of

NIMs by clicking on a NIM while holding down the alphanumeric character “c” on the keyboard.

It will be appreciated that one advantage of the present invention is that it is possible to display multiple NIMs and that each NIM provides a specialized visual experience. Therefore, NIM alignment tools are advantageous because they allow users to quickly make room on output means 42 for additional NIMs and/or to produce highly styled NIM arrangements. Accordingly, the present technology provides a specialized feature to rapidly align NIMs. This technology is illustrated in Figure 10. The technology works in conjunction with the tools for selecting multiple NIMs. In Figure 10A, the user selects the visual manifestations 147, 149 and 151 corresponding to respective NIMs using, for example, the column select feature disclosed above. Then, the user pushes the selected NIMs against boundary 153. In one embodiment, boundary 153 is the horizontal or vertical edge of output means 42. In another embodiment, all visual manifestations corresponding to NIMs are displayed in a single viewport such as a window. In such embodiments, the horizontal and vertical edges of the window each represent a boundary. Figure 10B illustrates how visual manifestations 147, 149, and 151 are automatically aligned when they are pushed against a boundary, such as boundary 153. In some embodiments, the relative alignment between the visual manifestations is preserved even after the manifestations are moved in subsequent action by the user. The present technology further allows for the rearrangement of NIMs along a particular axis. For example, if NIMs are substantially oriented along a vertical axis as shown in Figure 10B and the user wishes to realign the NIMs on the horizontal axis, all the user has to do is push the collection of NIMs against a horizontal border. For example, when the user pushes visual manifestations 147, 149 and 151 against border 155, the visual manifestations realign to conform to border 155 thus resulting in the view depicted in Figure 10C.

The features of the home NIM of the invention have been fully described. Attention presently turns to the architecture and operation of individual NIMs utilized in accordance with the invention.

In one embodiment of the invention, after a user has logged into the system, as discussed above in connection with Figures 1 to 10, the user interface 40 displays the home NIM 162 as shown in Figure 5. The home NIM typically includes a list of

NIMs 188, referred to in Figure 5 as “MyDots.” These are NIMs which have been “collected” by the user. The list of collected NIMs, along with their associated definitions, is stored on the server in the user profile database 76, and downloaded from the application server 50 in response to a request from the client parser application 38. The local copy of the processed user profile is then further processed when the user collects or uses NIMs.

Collected NIMs may be opened or closed by clicking on the control button next to the NIM’s name or on the NIM’s name itself, in list 188, and all NIMs may be closed by clicking on the “all off” button 166. The user may place NIMs into categories in a list of categories 190, which can be edited by clicking on the “Edit” button 168. New NIMs may be added to the user’s collection of NIMs by clicking on the “Get” button 172.

Figure 5 also shows a NIM 192 with a list of NIMs 198, which may be previewed and/or collected by the client 20. The user may preview or collect a NIM by clicking on the associated name of the NIM, e.g., “eHOW”. The steps taken to provide the NIM to a user are shown in Figure 11. After logging in (step 240) the user clicks on the name of a NIM, and the client parser application 38 sends a request including the NIM\_ID of the NIM definition, to the applications server 50 via the transmission channel 44 (step 241). Alternatively, the user may click on a NIM link before logging in, for example if the link has been e-mailed to the user, and then, after clicking on the link, log in. In another aspect, the user could view, but not collect, a transient NIM without ever logging in.

After the user is logged in and has clicked on the NIM, the applications server 50 retrieves the NIM definition from the NIM template database 74 using the NIM\_ID, in step 242, and provides it to the client 20 in step 243. The client 20 receives the NIM definition from the applications server 50 in step 244, and the client parser application 38 creates a frame in the display of the user interface 42 in step 245. In step 246, the client 20 requests the necessary content elements 94 stored at the URLs identified in the NIM definition from the corresponding content server 82. The content server 82 transmits the content 94 in step 247, and in step 248 the client parser application 38 places the content in the viewer, which is enclosed by the frame,

allowing the user to preview the NIM. Alternatively, the client parser application 38 may simply collect the NIM, adding it to the user's processed user profile.

The user may then view the NIM on the user interface display 42, and may interact with the NIM much in the same way as a user may interact with Internet content or web applications. This may change the NIM from its present, "raw" state to a used state reflecting alteration or use of the NIM by the user. For example, the user may direct the NIM to different content within the NIM if the NIM content enables the user to do so. Or, the user may provide information to the content server 82 which allows the NIM to be personalized. The user may additionally be given the option of changing the size of the frame.

If the user collects the NIM, the NIM will be added to the user's list of collected NIMs such as the list 188 shown in Figure 5. Additionally, the client parser application will add the NIM's definition to the processed user profile, and, on logout, send the processed user profile to the application server 50. Thus, the NIM's "state" will be preserved. Alternatively, the client parser application may collect the NIM automatically, without waiting for a user command, by adding the NIM definition directly to the processed user profile.

If the NIM's state has been altered by the user or by the content – if, for example, the user has directed the NIM to Internet content other than the initially-displayed content, provided personalizing information, or changed the properties of the frame, or if the content itself has caused an alteration in the NIM – this alteration will be reflected in the NIM definition stored in the user profile database 76. Information which personalizes the resulting content, instead of being stored in a "cookie" on the client's hard drive, can be stored as part of the NIM definition. This advantageously permits personalization of content, such as web content that is associated with the NIM content and the user, without storing a cookie on the client.

A user may also access a NIM which has been previously collected, and possibly altered by use as explained above. As previously described, the user profile 76 includes NIM definitions for NIMs which have been viewed and collected by each user. A screen shot showing NIMs 188, which have been previously collected by a



user is shown in Figure 5. The steps taken to provide the user with NIMs which have been previously collected are shown in Figure 12.

As discussed above, on login (step 250) the user's profile is retrieved by the client parser application 38 in the client 20 (step 251 and 252). The user's profile, stored in the user profile database 76, includes the NIM definition for each of the NIMs previously collected, and possibly altered, by each user. The NIM definitions, as discussed above, includes the NIM frame definition and the definition of the controls for filling the viewer within the frame with content. After log in, a local copy of the processed user profile is stored on the client 20, and this copy is further processed as the user collects new NIMs, or uses new or collected NIMs such that the NIMs are altered.

When the user clicks on the name of a collected NIM (step 253) the client parser application 38 creates a frame in the display 42 of the user interface 40 in step 254. At step 255, the client 20 requests the necessary content elements 94 stored at the URLs identified in the NIM definition from the corresponding content servers 82, which provide the content 94 in step 256. It will be appreciated that these URLs need not be the same as the initialization URLs in the "raw" NIM definition stored in the NIM template database 74 on applications server 50, and in fact the content servers need not be the same content servers corresponding to the initialization URLs. In step 257, the NIM parser application 38 places the content in the NIM frame, and the NIM is then fully opened.

Figure 13 illustrates a data structure for a NIM definition. As discussed above, a NIM is defined as a frame that contains a collection of controls, or functional units, such as a web rendering control or a GIF rendering control. The NIM frame surrounds a viewer, which displays the addressed content. The NIM has a defined layout or arrangement of the controls, and defined initialization input data, e.g. data and URLs, for each control or element, in the NIM. NIM definitions are available to the client parser application via NIM links. The NIM links "point" to NIM definitions, which include all the information needed to build a NIM frame and fill the NIM with NIM content. Thus, NIMs links are easily collected, associated into packs, and shared by users.

As shown in the exemplary embodiment of Figure 13, the definition of a NIM includes tags that identify the NIM 270, define and configure the NIM frame 271, specify and layout the controls 273 in the NIM viewer, and specify parameters to initialize all the NIM's components with content or data..

In one embodiment, a NIM is identified by three ID strings 270: GlobalID, Domain and Kind. A GlobalID is used when the NIM definition is within a share. It is unique with respect to other NIM tags in the share. A NIM's domain is a unique label for the owning company or developer of the NIM, such as "dodots.com."

20 Finally, a NIM's kind, which is specified by the NIM's developer, is a helpful identifier for finding the NIM, but need not be unique. Examples of possible NIM kinds include "mp3," "scriplets," and "calculator." As discussed above, a NIM definition will typically be written in a format which facilitates sharing of data over the Internet, such as XML. An XML specification for the NIM identification strings,

25 for one embodiment of the invention follows. The bold text identifies NIM definition data, while the remaining text describes the data.

**GLOBALID="string"**

Used only within <SHARE> tags. This GLOBALID must be unique with  
30 respect to other <NIM> tags in this <SHARE>.

**DOMAIN="string"**

Unique label for the owning company of this NIM. In theory, NIMs may be limited to communicating with NIMs only from their own domain.

5 **KIND="string"**

Helpful identifier for finding such a NIM from another NIM. Does not have to be unique.

The NIM definition also includes the definition of a frame 271, which specifies the frame size and shape, and optionally the frame orientation and/or  
10 location on the user's screen. The space within the frame is the control space or viewer; visible controls are distributed within the control space or viewer.

The NIM definition may optionally include controls for: a titlebar; a NIM menu with flexible menu entries; an exit button; and a bottombar. A typical layout for these components is: titlebar at the top of the control space, with menu on the left  
15 and exit button on the right, and the bottombar at the bottom.

The titlebar component gives the user a place to grab and drag the NIM in a windowed environment. In one embodiment, it is implemented as a GIF rendering control that can be targeted to a local or remote titlebar image. The titlebar will preferably have a fixed height and width that is a function of the NIM's width. The  
20 titlebar is preferably capable of being located at any position on the periphery of the NIM. Overlay text can also be specified to layer on top of the titlebar image. The bottombar may be implemented in a similar fashion, but typically will not include text overlay. The titlebar and bottombar may be filled in with initialization data from a fixed data file, or alternatively with Internet content from, for example, an  
25 initialization URL.

In one embodiment, a menu definition 271 is also included in the NIM definition. The menu includes items and actions of the NIM provider's choosing. For example, menu items may include the title "browse" associated with the action of targeting a full-screen browser or another NIM, and retrieving content for that  
30 browser or NIM from a specified address such as a URL. Logging off, or directing the NIM to another address or URL, are also possible menu action items. Menu action items that require communication of messages between the NIM and another

NIM may also be provided – for example, opening another NIM, or changing the content of another NIM that is already open. Communication of messages between different parts of the system is discussed below.

5 An XML specification for a frame, titlebar, bottombar and menu, for one embodiment of the invention follows:

**<FRAME>**

**<TITLE>**

TEXT="string"

10 JUSTIFY="LEFT" | "CENTER" | "RIGHT"

COLOR="#XXXXXX"

**PIXELWIDTH**="integer"

Width in pixel units. Overrides WIDTH attribute.

15

**PIXELHEIGHT**="integer"

Height in pixel units. Overrides HEIGHT attribute.

**WIDTH**="integer"

20 Width in NIM units. Default value is 1.

**HEIGHT**="integer"

Height in NIM units. Default value is 1.

25 **X**="integer" | "LEFT" | "CENTER" | "RIGHT"

Initial X position in screen coordinates. Default is center.

**Y**="integer" | "TOP" | "CENTER" | "BOTTOM"

Initial Y position in screen coordinates. Default is center.

30

**FIXWIDTH**="TRUE" | "FALSE"

Default is false.

**FIXHEIGHT="TRUE"|"FALSE"**

Default is false.

**BACKGROUND COLOR="#XXXXXX"**

5 Default is white.

**<TITLEBARIMAGE>**

JUSTIFY="LEFT"|"CENTER"|"RIGHT"

TILELEFT="integer"

10 TILERIGHT="integer"

NORMAL="URL"

DOWN="URL"

HOVER="URL"

INACTIVE="URL"

15

**<BOTTOMBARIMAGE>**

JUSTIFY="LEFT"|"CENTER"|"RIGHT"

TILELEFT="integer"

TLERIGHT="integer"

20 NORMAL="URL"

DOWN="URL"

HOVER="URL"

INACTIVE="URL"

25 **<MENU>**

Contains zero or more <ITEM> tags.

**<ITEM>**

TITLE="string"

TOOLTIP="string"

30 ICON="URL"

ID="string"

Must be unique.

<ACTION>

RECIPIENT="address"

MESSAGE="string"

5           As shown in Figure 13, the NIM definition also includes layout and definition of the controls 273. A control may be visible and render some sort of visual or text display, either static or dynamic. A control may be hidden, for example a functional element that is not necessarily visual such as a Java control. The control definition 273 includes identification of the types of controls, the layout of the controls, and  
10   initialization information. In one embodiment, NIM controls are specified and identified by class, kind and ID. Class defines the type of NIM control and is not unique. Kind is a useful identifier selected by the developer, and again is not unique. The NIM ID is unique within a user's processed profile.

          Different classes of controls may be used. For example, a control may be a  
15   web rendering object, which can render web content such as HTML, dHTML, images, imbedded ActiveX and Java applications, JavaScript, CSS, Streaming Media, and/or Flash. Alternatively, a control may be any object capable of rendering any kind of computer readable media, such as a GIF rendering object or an custom-designed object to display a particular kind of information. Alternatively, a control may be an  
20   object capable of processing any kind of application logic, such as a Java module. For example, an on-line brokerage firm could implement a custom stock-chart-rendering control, and define a NIM to use this control.

          As discussed above, the control space is located within the frame, and one or more controls can be flexibly positioned within the control space, and these controls  
25   may include a titlebar and a bottombar, as well as other controls. The location of controls is specified by the layout in the definition of the controls 273 within the NIM definition. In one embodiment, the controls are laid out or positioned within the NIM frame according to a flexible grid. In this embodiment, the NIM definition allows the control space to be subdivided into equal vertical and horizontal units, and then for the  
30   controls to be positioned and sized within the control space.

          A control definition will typically include initialization data. For example, where a control is a web rendering object, the definition will include initial URLs.

When the NIM is opened, the control will navigate to the initial URLs to obtain content and render the NIM. If the control is a GIF, the control could retrieve the GIF file from a content server or from the application server. A NIM definition may optionally include additional tags identifying initialization parameters for different  
5 platforms: for example, a URL is suitable for a PC, but a “P-URL” may be provided as well, pointing to content suitable for users viewing NIMs through a personal digital assistant (PDA) or similar device.

Controls are typically installed on the applications server, and may be updated after installation by the applications server. The home NIM code, downloaded when  
10 the client becomes “NIM-enabled,” includes the then-existing controls. Controls are updated as new controls are installed on the server or when a user requests a NIM that requires a new control. The server may then may download such updates to the client parser application, for example on log-in. The NIM framework allows any control to be positioned and initialized in a control space in a NIM, as discussed above.

15 An XML specification for control definition and layout, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, follows:

**<CONTROL\_LAYOUT>**

Contains zero or more <CONTROL> tags.

20

**WIDTH=“integer”**

Divides control space into this many evenly spaced columns. Default is 1.

**HEIGHT=“integer”**

25 Divides control space into this many evenly spaced rows. Default is 1.

**WIDTHSCALES=“TRUE”| “FALSE”**

Default is true.

30 **HEIGHTSCALES=“TRUE”| “FALSE”**

Default is true.

## **<CONTROL>**

**CLASS="string"**

Class may be "Browser," "GIF reader," or other object for rendering

5 computer readable media.

**KIND="string"**

**ID="string"**

Must be unique with other controls in this NIM.

10

**LEFT="integer"**

X position of the control in container unites. Default is 0.

**TOP="integer"**

15 Y position of the control in container units. Default is 0.

**WIDTH="integer"**

Width in container units. Default is 1.

**HEIGHT="integer"**

20 Height in container units. Default is 1.

**URL="URL"**

This is read if and only if this control is of class "Browser". This is the URL to which this control navigates. Otherwise, may include address for other control  
25 content, e.g. GIF address in applications server.

## **<CATEGORIES>**

Contains zero or more <CATEGORY> tags.

**<CATEGORY>**

30 Adds the NIM to this category. This is the only way categories are specified;  
i.e. there is no master category list.



NAME="string"

This is the name of the category.

5 A NIM definition may also optionally include home NIM categories 274. A  
home NIM category used by home NIM 204 is a convenient way for a user to keep  
track of collected NIMS. When a user adds a NIM to a category 204, the category is  
added, as a string element, to the categories element 274 of the NIM definition in the  
user profile. For example, a user may categorize a particular NIM as "entertainment,"  
or "news," or "reference." This category will then be added to the categories element  
10 274 of the NIM definition.

A NIM definition may also optionally include an events element 275, which  
defines actions to certain NIM events. For example, the OnClose event, when a NIM  
is closed, may be assigned a specific and targeted action, similar to a menu item. An  
XML specification for the event element in a NIM definition, in accordance with one  
15 embodiment of the invention, follows:

**<EVENTS>**

**<ONCLOSE>**

Executes this action list on close.

20

**<ACTION\_LIST>**

Contains zero or more <ACTION> tags.

**<ACTION>**

25 **RECIPIENT="address"**

**MESSAGE="string"**

A sample NIM definition, in an XML file format in accordance with the above  
specification, follows:  
30

```

<NIM DOMAIN="calculator" KIND="basic">
  <FRAME CLASS="Standard" BACKGROUND_COLOR="#FFFF00"
  WIDTH="6" HEIGHT="4" FIXWIDTH="TRUE" FIXHEIGHT="TRUE">
    <TITLE TEXT="Basic Calculator" COLOR="#0000FF" JUSTIFY="LEFT"
5  />
    <TITLEBARIMAGE JUSTIFY="LEFT" TILELEFT="1" TILERIGHT="1"
    NORMAL="" INACTIVE="" HOVER="" DOWN="" />
    <BOTTOMBARIMAGE JUSTIFY="LEFT" TILELEFT="1"
    TILERIGHT="1" NORMAL="" INACTIVE="" HOVER="" DOWN="" />
10  </FRAME>
    <MENU />
    <CONTROL_LAYOUT WIDTH="1" HEIGHT="1">
    <CONTROL CLASS="Browser" KIND="A" ID="1" TOP="0" LEFT="0"
    WIDTH="1" HEIGHT="1"
15  URL="http://www.dodots.com/dots/Calc/CALCULATOR2.htm" />
    </CONTROL_LAYOUT>
    </NIM>

```

The first line of this definition establishes the identification of the NIM definition, as discussed above: it is in the domain “calculator,” and the kind of display is “basic.” In one embodiment, the domain will be the domain name associated with the content provider. The domain name is a unique label for the provider or developer of the NIM. The NIM’s “kind” is a helpful identifier for locating the NIM, and need not be unique. A NIM may also be identified using a GlobalID, when the NIM is being shared. Since the NIM defined by this XML file is not being shared, it does not have a GlobalID.

The second line of the example XML NIM definition establishes the size and appearance of the NIM frame, defining a NIM viewer in which the NIM content will be placed. The third line ensures that the height and width of the frame are fixed – that is, the size of this frame cannot be adjusted by the user. The fourth and fifth lines establish the title of the NIM – “Basic calculator” – and its location. The next four lines establish the location and placing of the titlebar and bottombar, and relevant



definition, gives the content of a NIM access to the application/rendering program – the client parser application – and to other NIMs, allowing true application behavior. The NIM definition, discussed above, is accessible, flexible, and may be changed by a NIM or a user while the NIM is in use, even after it’s been rendered.

5           The content provider, the user, or other NIMs can change a NIM. For example, the content – which includes the titlebar and menu elements – may be changed by the NIM provider by simply changing the content on the content server. The NIM content, or the frame characteristics, may also be changed by the NIM itself or by other NIMs, using NIM messaging. The use of NIM messaging, between NIMs,  
10 application servers, and content servers, allows for enhanced NIM content, using messaging, so that NIMs can exhibit true application behavior. For example, an online brokerage firm can go beyond providing a NIM that renders stock tracking charts, and allow users to trade on-line via a second NIM that can interact with other NIMs such as the first NIM to help facilitate the activity.

15           A NIM can be changed by its content, or by another NIM, using messaging. This enables a NIM to, for example, notify a user of events, such as a change in content. A NIM could, for example, remain open, but in a collapsed mode, until a particular event occurs, and could then either expand to normal size, or open another related NIM. For example, if a particular stock hits a predetermined price, the stock  
20 tracking chart NIM discussed earlier can notify the user by expanding, by popping up a message, or by opening another NIM (such as a stock trading NIM). Alternatively, the NIM could notify the user of a particular event by coming into focus or changing size or content. These changes could also be made by sending messages from a content or applications server to the NIM.

25           As illustrated in Figure 14, all elements of the system can send and receive NMA messages. Message routing between NIMs, from a NIM to itself (that is, between e.g. the frame elements and a control, or one control and another), and from NIMs to the system, are handled by a message interface module 106, which is part of the client parser application 38 in the client 20. In one embodiment, the message  
30 interface module 106 resolves addressing queries, executes system-level commands from the NIMs such as “close all NIMs,” and passes messages between NIMs. The message interface 106 may also communicate messages to controls such as the

browser class controls, for example “navigate the addressed NIM’s browser control to the argument URL.” Alternatively, the message interface module 106 may route a message to an application or content server (not shown in Figure 14) for expanded functionality. In one embodiment, the message interface module 106 uses an HTTP request to access an application program interface (API) call, with data optionally being sent and received in XML format. For example, the message interface 106 could send a message providing user input, such as credit card information to a credit processing module on a web server 82.

In one embodiment, an NMA message has two components: a recipient, or address, and the message body. Both are represented as strings. The address may specify an exact NIM, a kind of NIM or control, a domain, or the system, meaning the overall home NIM display. For example, in one embodiment, the address may be in the form:

#<NIM specifier>:<control specifier>

if the communication is between NIMs in the same domain, or

#<domain>:<NIM specifier>:<control specifier>

or

#<domain>:<NIM specifier>:<NIM id>:<control kind>:<control id>

if the communication is between NIMs in different domains, or

#system

if the communication is to the system. In one embodiment, if the address is not properly specified it defaults to #system. The message interface 106 in the client can flexibly allow or restrict NIM addressing or sending messages – for example, the message interface can ensure that only certain NIMs can send message to a particular NIM. This allows NIM developers to develop coordinated NIMs that can interact, by sending messages to e.g. change content or open one another, without allowing other NIMs to interact with their coordinated NIMs.

In one embodiment, a specifier in an address may be the unique identification of the NIM, control or domain in question: <specifier>:=<ID>. Alternatively, where the kind of NIM or control receiving the message is important but the specific NIM or control is not, the specifier may address a message to the closest matching recipient using a search criteria: <specifier>:=<kind>#<search criteria>. The kind should be a

type of NIM or control that is installed in the system. Search criteria may be, for example, “any,” “open,” or “closed.” Finally, where the control is being specified, the specifier may be a symbol, such as “.”, indicating that the message is addressed to the sending NIM.

5        For example, in one embodiment, the address #system sends the message to the system. The address #. sends the message to the NIM which sent the message. The address #7 sends the message to the NIM with the identifier 7. The address #B#open:5 sends a message to the control with the identifier 5, in the first open dot of kind B found in the system.

10 In one embodiment, certain NIMs will have privileges to send particular  
messages to certain NIMs, and not to other NIMs. For example, NIMs in a domain  
may be permitted to send control messages to other NIMs in the same domain, but not  
to NIMs in other domains. Thus, a NIM provider may have control over messaging  
between NIMs in his domain, and prevent NIMs in other domains from changing  
15 NIMs in his domain. Alternatively, NIM providers may coordinate with NIM  
providers in other domains, permitting certain messaging privileges between some of  
the NIMs in their respective domains. The HomeNIM and other system NIMs, such  
as the login NIM, which are in the system domain, may have certain messaging  
privileges that no other NIMs have, such as logging the user out or closing all the  
20 currently-open NIMs.

In one embodiment of the invention, the second part of the message, the body, is represented as a string of characters. Messages may be sent to the client parser application, to the frame of a NIM, or to a control. Messages may be specific, defined messages, as shown in the following examples, or may be any javascript, which may be sent in or out of NIM content. Examples of defined messages to the client parser application, in one embodiment, are:

<u>Application Message&lt;arg&gt;</u>	<u>Function</u>
#refresh	Refreshes the user's profile.
#have-NIM <NIM-address>	Check if the user has the specified NIM as part of the user's profile.



NIM, such as a stock trading NIM. The current NIM may then send an “open” message to the second NIM to open it, if it wasn’t already open. The current NIM may then send a navigate message (see below) that may include an argument, such as a URL or other content pointer, so that the second NIM could be opened to a specific URL indicated by the first NIM.

Finally, messages may be sent to a control of a NIM, either by the NIM itself, another control, the HomeNim system, or another NIM. As examples, the following control messages are provided in one embodiment of the invention:

10	<u>Defined Control Message</u>	<u>Function</u>
	##<any javascript>	Run any javascript in the control, e.g. javascript in a browser-type control.
	#show	Set visibility of a control within a NIM.
15	#hide	Set invisibility of a control within a NIM.
	#get-size	Get size of control.
20	#get-address	Query for unique ID of a control by kind.
	#navigate	Navigate the control.

Control messages may be used by a NIM, addressed to its own control, or to the control of another NIM. Control messages may also be sent by the HomeNIM, or by the applications server or content server.

An example of a message to a NIM is “window.external.PostMessage(“#.”, “#collapse)” this is a message from a NIM, to itself, collapsing the NIM. Another example of a message from a NIM to another NIM is “window.external.PostMessage(“#mp3#any:.”, “#open””, which is addressed to a NIM with the kind “mp3,” but only if it is in the same domain as the sending NIM. The body of the message instructs the message of type mp3 to open. An example of a javascript message is “window.external.PostMessage(“#mp3#any:1”, “33play()””, which sends a message to the mp3 NIM control that calls the javascript function play().



The operation of the home NIM and individual NIMs has been described. Attention presently turns to different techniques used in accordance with the invention to host NIMs.

As shown and described in relation to Figure 1, the application server 50 includes a NIM Management Module 112, a NIM Templates Database 74, a ShareLink Database 78, and a user profile database 76.

Figure 15 is a diagrammatic illustration of an embodiment of the NIM Management Module 112. NIM Management Module 112 may contain the NIM Templates Database 74 and the ShareLink Database 78, discussed in further detail below. NIM Management Module 112 may also contain content 402 for filling in a NIM frame or for rendering Internet pages. Alternatively, the content 402 may be stored elsewhere, such as on a Web server similar to the server 82 shown in Figure 1. As discussed above, the content preferably contains Internet content such as HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), dHTML, and images.

In addition, Management Module 112 preferably contains executable procedures 403 for controlling and managing the NIM system. These procedures 403 may include: a Collection procedure 404 for obtaining new NIMs; a Sharing procedure 405 for sharing NIMs with others; Development procedures 406, such as a DevZone procedure 407 and a DevNIM procedure 408, for creating, modifying or deleting NIMs; Publishing procedures 409, such as a PubZone procedure 410 and a PubNIM procedure 411, for publishing NIMs so that they are publically accessible; and Administration procedures 412, such as an AdminZone procedure 413 and an AdminNIM procedure 414, for administering the system. It should be noted that the NIM sharing procedure, discussed in further detail below, may be processed by either the Server module (102 of Figure 1), or the Sharing procedure (405 of Figure 15). Control and management of the server and the NIM Management Module 112 components will now be discussed in further detail.

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic illustration of an embodiment of the NIM Templates database 74. In this embodiment, NIM Templates database 74 primarily stores XML NIM definitions in their initial unmodified state as initially designed by a partner and which have not been altered by a user in any way. The unmodified NIMs are also referred to as "Raw NIMs". The NIM Templates database 74 is used as the

starting point for the development of NIMs which may later be customized or modified by a user, developer, or system administrator, as discussed below.

For ease of explanation, the individual or organization that controls the server (50 of Figure 1) will hereinafter be referred to as the system provider and the individual or organization who supplies the content will hereinafter be referred to as a partner. It should be understood that a provider, partner, user, developer, and administrator of the system may be distinct entities, the same entity, or a combination of both. Furthermore, as discussed above, each of the above entities is assigned access rights or privileges which permit or forbid that entity from performing different actions on the system.

Figure 16 illustrates an embodiment of a NIM Templates database 74. A NIM identification number (NIM\_ID) 416 is stored in a NIM Template table 415 in the NIM Templates database 74. A Raw NIM, identified by its NIM\_ID, includes a plethora of RAW NIM characteristics, including, but not limited to, a Raw NIM creation date 417, which indicates when the NIM was created and is useful when searching for NIMs created during a specific time, a Raw NIM definition module 418, and the NIMIndex categories 422 in which the NIM has been categorized. Each NIM when created is typically classified into one or more NIMIndex categories by the developer, such as "Applications", "Business", "Entertainment" and "News".

Each NIM is fully configurable and definable. The NIM definition module 418 contains details defining the NIM, such as the look-and -feel 419, of the Raw NIM, initialization URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) 420, and a location 421 of where the developer would like the NIM to open on a users's computer screen. The look and feel of the NIM is the appearance and function of the NIM interface. The look and feel may characterize the frame or skeleton layout, the graphics used to represent certain functions, such as opening and closing the NIM, whether the frame is sizable, and the appearance and operation of menus in the frame.

The definition module 418 may also contain Initialization URLs 420 which reference resources containing content. The content resources may be HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), dHTML, images, programs such as Java applets, or any other file supported by HTTP. The Initialization URLs 420 contains the name of the protocol required to access the resource, a domain name that identifies a specific

computer on a network, such as the Internet, and a hierarchical description of a file location on that specific computer. These files or resources are then used by the home NIM to fill in the frame and controls with content. In addition, the definition module 418 may contain other details such as the location 421 on a user's computer screen  
 5 where the NIM should initially open.

The NIMIndex may be used to search for, learn about, and collect NIMs. The NIMIndex is typically accessed from either a Web browser, such as Internet Explorer® or Netscape Navigator® or from the home NIM, 108 of Figure 1. A user may search for NIMs by, or according to, any field of the NIM Templates table 415 via the  
 10 NIMIndex.

A user accessing the NIMIndex from a Web Browser typically navigates to a main NIMIndex web page such as that shown in Figure 17. Figure 17 is an illustration of the main NIMIndex Web page 423. A user typically navigates to main NIMIndex Web page 423 from a NIM home-page (not shown), or while anywhere  
 15 within the NIM Web site by clicking on the "Collect the Dots™" link 424 in a menu 425. A user may search the NIMIndex by entering a search term in a form 426 and clicking on the "Search" button 428 which implements the Collection Procedure (404 of Figure 15) to search the NIM Templates database (74 of Figure 15) for NIMs that match the query. In one embodiment, the NIMIndex may be searched by NIM title,  
 20 NIM description, or partner, as shown in the pull down menu 430. The user may also browse the NIMIndex by clicking on a link 432 to a NIMIndex category 434 which will navigate the user to a NIMIndex category Web page 440, as shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18 is an illustration of a single NIMIndex category, the "Applications" category 435, shown in Figure 17. A list of sub-categories (not shown), as well as a  
 25 list of NIMs 442 and their short descriptions are shown in Figure 18. A user may click on the "more detail" link 444 to be taken to a page displaying a full description (discussed later in relation to Figure 29B) of the NIM, shown in Figure 19.

Navigation of the Internet generally occurs through the use of URLs (Uniform Resource Locators), which are the addresses of files or resources accessible on the  
 30 Internet. The type of resource depends on the Internet application protocol. Using the World Wide Web's protocol, the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), the resource can be an HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) page, an image file, a program such

as a Java applet, or any other file supported by HTTP. The URL contains the name of the protocol required to access the resource, a domain name that identifies a specific computer on the Internet, and a hierarchical description of a file location on the computer and usually takes the form:

5 “URL = protocol://machine.name[:port]/directory/document.name? [&arguments]”

The “protocol” is the Internet protocol used to reach the document or resource. On the Web, the “protocol” is typically HTTP, but it can take any number of forms, such as ftp (file transfer protocol), file (a local file), gopher (gopher protocol), mailto (electronic mail address), news (Usenet news), telnet and tn3270 (interactive

10 sessions), wais (wide area information servers), or the like.

The “machine.name” is the name of the host computer where the document resides (such as `www.NIM.com`). The “:port” portion of the address is optional and is only necessary when a resource is accessible through a non-standard TCP port number. Although the standard port number for HTTP is 80, there are numerous Web servers on the Internet that use non-standard ports, such as port 8000.

The NIM system, however, may also utilize a proprietary NIM protocol. An example of a URL using the proprietary NIM protocol is:

"NIMS:?NIMTemplate=<NIM ID>"

The NIM protocol URL is used to collect, distribute, and share NIMs. When  
20 collecting NIMs the NIM protocol URL is referred to as a NIMLink. When  
distributing or sharing NIMs the NIM protocol URL is referred to as a ShareLink.

The “NIMs:” term defines the NIM protocol or scheme and is always followed by a colon. The “?NIMTemplate=<NIM\_ID” is an argument, where a dollar sign (\$) and a question mark (?) are used to denote path and/or search elements. It should be noted that no path is supplied (i.e.: “//path/to/something”). The argument instructs the client parser application (38 of Figure 1) how to handle a user's selection of a NIM protocol URL and what the NIM protocol URL must do. For example, to obtain a NIM, the argument might read “NIMTemplate=123’, to obtain a Share (discussed below) the argument might read

30    "Share=123", to obtain a Pack (discussed below) the argument might read  
       "Pack=123", etc. The argument can be used to cause the client parser application to

do anything within its system of functionality by specifying new argument sets to build new types of special client parser application links.

In one embodiment, the address for where the client parser application (38 of Figure 1) searches the system (10 of Figure 1) for the NIM Template or ShareLink database (74 and 78 of Figure 1) is specified within the processed login script or session\_config, although it could alternatively be specified within the NIM protocol URL.

When a user clicks on a NIM protocol URL (from any where you can place and click on a link, for example in a browser, in a NIM, in email, in a document, etc.), the client parser application processes the NIM protocol URL in the same manner as a browser processes HTTP links and an email program processes mailto links.

When a NIM protocol URL takes the form of a NIMLink, the client parser application responds by obtaining the NIM definition from the NIM Template database, optionally adds the NIM to the user's processed user profile (unless the NIM has been specified to be opened in transient mode, which may be specified in the argument), and optionally opens the NIM on the user's display screen.

In one embodiment, by default, unless specified otherwise, a NIM will be added to a users collection (transient=false) and will be opened (open=true). A NIMLink with arguments may look as follows:

"NIMS:?NIMTemplate&transient=true" or "NIMS:?NIMTemplate&open=false". More than one additional argument could be added by appending another argument to the URL which may read as "&argument=value".

A ShareLink (discussed below) is similar to a NIMLink and may read "NIMS:?share=123", where 123 is the SHARE\_ID referencing the share module within the ShareLink Database. Pack Links (discussed below) typically read as "NIMS:?pack=123", where 123 is the PACK\_ID referencing a pack module within the NIM Template Database.

Figure 19 is an illustration of a full description of NIM content 446. A graphic of the opened NIM may also be displayed 448.

Once the user decides that he would like to add a NIM to his home NIM, the user clicks on the "get it now" or "Get This Dots™" NIMLink 450 (Figures 18 and 19) which either runs the Collection procedure (404 of Figure 15) which obtains that

NIM's NIM definition module (418 of Figure 16) from the NIM Template table (415 of Figure 16), or opens another Web page as shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20 is an illustration of a Web page 452 which might be displayed to the user once the user has clicked on the NIMLink 450. The user is presented with an option of either collecting the NIM 456, or if the user does not have the home NIM application, the user may first download the home NIM by clicking on "Get the homeDot™" 454. Once the user clicks on the download the NIM button 456, the Collection procedure (404 of Figure 15) obtains that NIM's NIM definition module (418 of Figure 16) from the NIM Template table (415 of Figure 16).

The Collection procedure (404 of Figure 15) transmits the NIM definition to the user's home NIM, which optionally opens the NIM and saves the NIM definition module (418 of Figure 16) on the user's local processed user profile. All NIM definition modules (418 of Figure 16) on the user's computer may subsequently be saved to the user profile database, as discussed earlier in this writing. Alternatively, a "preview" button may be provided which transiently displays the NIM on the user's computer screen without adding the NIM to the user's local processed user profile. The user may also search the NIMIndex from their home NIM.

Figure 21 is an illustration of the main home NIM graphical user interface (GUI) 464, similar to that shown in Figure 5. The home NIM displays a list of all NIMs 466 that the user has collected. Furthermore, any NIMs that the user has collected in groups or packs, can be accessed by clicking on the "My Dotpacks™" tab 468. One way to obtain new NIMs is to click on the "Get" button 470, which opens the NIM shown in Figure 22.

Figure 22 is an illustration of a get new NIM GUI 474. A list of all NIMs 476 (or a featured subset) that may be collected by the user are displayed. Clicking on the "More Dots™" tab 478 (shown in Figure 23) displays further NIMs which may be collected.

When a user selects or clicks on any of the NIMLinks 480, NIMLink 480 references the NIM\_ID (416 of Figure 16) for that NIM in the NIM Templates database (74 of Figure 16). The collection procedure (404 of Figure 15) receives the NIM\_ID (416 of Figure 16) from the user, locates the NIM definition module (418 of Figure 16) corresponding to that NIM\_ID in the NIM templates database, and

transmits the NIM definition module to the user's computer. That NIM may automatically be opened on the user's computer screen. The NIM is saved to the user's list of NIMs on their home NIM (466 of Figure 21), and the NIM definition module is saved in the user's local processed user profile. Alternatively a "preview" button may be provided which transiently displays the NIM on the user's computer screen without adding the NIM to the user's local processed user profile, as discussed above in relation to the NIMLink. All the NIM definitions that the user has listed on their home NIM are saved to the user profile database either periodically, at a set time, by event, or when the user closes their home NIM.

- 10       The technique of the invention facilitates a viral distribution architecture. In other words, the technique of the invention facilitates rampant distribution of generated NIMs, as described below.

- 15       Users (or developers) may share NIMs they have collected, and perhaps even modified, with other users (or developers) in accordance with this viral distribution architecture. Because the NIM definition contains basic reference information, such as data to instantiate the NIM and URLs and other references to where the NIM content is located, a NIM is easily and quickly distributed, collected, and shared. By packaging Internet content and applications as NIMs and referencing the NIMs by NIMLinks, the system advantageously gives Internet content viral characteristics as the NIMs can easily be distributed or shared between users.

- 20       Each NIM definition contains just enough information to define and initialize the NIM's components (NIM frame, controls, etc.). For example, this information may contain data to configure the skeleton or frame that is filled in by NIM content from a developer's server. The NIM definition is therefore fairly small in size (~2K), and is therefore easily distributable as an XML file or Blob (binary large object), which is communicated using the same mechanisms (HTTP/HTTPS requests) as regular Web pages.

- 25       This is especially useful where a user has collected a NIM or a group of NIMs (Packs) that he would like to send to another user. For example, a user may have an online trading NIM, calculator NIM, and stock research NIM all set up in various positions on his screen, and would like to share the entire Pack with a friend who is remotely connected to the Internet.

Figure 25 is an illustration of a Share NIM's GUI 500. All dots collected by the user (466 of Figure 21) can be shared with other users by clicking on the "Share" button 502 shown in Figure 21. Once the user has clicked on the "Share" button 502, the GUI 500 shown in Figure 25 is launched. The user may then highlight any of the NIMs or packs of NIMs 504 he has collected or created and thereafter share the NIMs or packs of NIMs 504 by clicking on the "Share via email" button 506. It should be noted that other means of distributing the NIMs may be used together with, or instead of, email.

When users share NIMs or NIM packs, their home NIM application generates a share module, which may for example be an XML Blob containing the NIM definition or Sharepack modules shared. The shared NIM XML is then sent to, and saved in, the Sharelink database (78 of Figures 1 and 24). The Sharing procedure 405 of Figure 15 then automatically generates a shared link (ShareLink) that references or points to the address of the shared XML on the Sharelink database. This ShareLink is then sent or distributed (via email or posted on a Web site) to other users.

25           If a user receives shared NIM(s) or pack(s) and has a home NIM installed on  
his client computer, then clicking on the Sharelink adds the NIM(s) to the user's home  
NIM and opens the shared NIM(s) on the user's screen. If a recipient of a shared NIM  
does not have the home NIM installed on his computer, then the home NIM is  
downloaded and installed (with the user's cooperation), the shared NIM is added to his  
30   local processed user profile, and the NIM is opened.



The NIM management module (112 of Figure 15) may also be responsible for controlling and managing the development of new NIMs via the DevZone and the DevNIM discussed below.

Because NIM content is based on existing Internet content standards (HTML, DHTML, GIFs, etc.), developers can create NIM content using their existing Internet content development tools and methodologies. Therefore, no special hardware or software is required to develop or serve NIM content.

Furthermore, as the application server (50 of Figure 1) hosts and delivers NIM definitions from the NIM Templates database (74 of Figure 1), developers merely define and package the NIM content without directly authoring, hosting, or serving the XML NIM definitions. Therefore, no special hardware or software is required on the developer-side to host and serve the NIM content, other than that required for their regular Internet content.

Two means are provided for creating NIMs. First, a Developer Zone Web site (DevZone) and second, a set of developing NIMs (DevNIMs). Both means enable NIM developers to create, define, and modify NIM definitions, and to support the NIM development process which results in XML NIM definitions being added to the NIM Templates database and NIMLinks generated.

The DevZone is a Web site where NIM developers can view a list of NIMs they have defined and/or published, add new NIMs, and categorize, view, modify, or delete their existing NIMs. The DevZone is preferably rendered in a Web browser, is hosted on the Web server (82 of Figure 1), and is implemented with a DevZone procedure (406 of Figure 15). To access the DevZone, the developer may typically pass through a secure portal, such as by supplying a login identity and password.

Figure 26 is an illustration of the main DevZone Web page 510. All NIMs created by the NIM developer appear in a customized NIM list 514 that may only be accessed by that NIM developer. All NIMs created by a developer appear on the NIM list 514, unless they have been deleted by the developer or by a system administrator. The NIM list may contain the NIM name 518, the date the NIM was created 520, and an indication 516 of whether the NIM is in development or accessible by the public in the NIMIndex (i.e. "in-development" or "published").

To access the NIM definition (for modification or review) the developer clicks on a “modify” or “preview” link 524 as transient (e.g. to add the NIM to their home NIM for previewing and testing). By clicking on the “modify” link, the developer is taken to the NIM modification web page, as shown in Figure 27. Alternatively, by clicking on the “Create a Dot™” button 522, the developer is taken to a web page similar to the NIM modification web page shown in Figure 27, where the developer may create a new NIM.

Figure 27 is a partial view of a NIM modification web page 530. To modify an existing NIM, or create a new NIM definition, a developer preferably utilizes Web forms, such as 534 to 542, or any area that contains objects that capture user input, such as text entry spaces, check boxes, and selection buttons. Developers typically fill in forms with information which defines the NIM, where the details might include the NIM’s name 534, the URL for any image associated with the NIM 540 (as shown in Figure 18), the URL for a detailed image 542 (448 of Figure 19), and such details as NIM frame (e.g., size of NIM, sizeable), layout of the controls (e.g., WebConduit control), and to specify the initial NIM content (e.g., the initial target URLs for the WebConduit control, TitleBar, BottomBar), and any categories in which the developer would like the NIM to be listed in the NIMIndex. Once the developer has completed or modified the forms, he may either save or delete the NIM 532. If the developer selects either the development check box 536 or the public check box 538, and then saves the NIM, the DevZone procedure (407 of Figure 15) generates a XML NIM definition, stores the XML NIM definition in the NIM Templates database (74 of Figures 1 and 15) and returns a NIMLink pointing to that NIM which is listed on the NIM list (514 of Figure 26) on the developer’s home NIM. The only difference being that once the developer selects the public check box 538 and saves the NIM, the NIM definition is published utilizing the PubZone publishing procedure (410 of Figure 15) to a publically accessible portion of the NIM Template Table (415 of Figure 16), from where users can access, download, and collect the NIM. If the developer selects the development check box 536, the NIM can only be viewed and or modified by the developer and system administrator.









home, refresh, stop, etc.). Fourth, user behavior tracking is limited from a single site's server point of view. Current use statistics are plagued with the challenge of tracking continuous user behavior (especially from a cross-company perspective), with more than a single dimension of use context. Finally, because a computer may have multiple users, or a single user may use multiple computers, tracking continuous user on-line behavior is extremely difficult.

One of the advantages of the NIM system as illustrated in Figure 1, is that the Server 50 is able to track continuous, long-term NIM use information about each user. This is because the NIM server, through communication with the home NIM, can track each NIM event performed by each user. Therefore, it is possible to track each individual user's entire NIM use activity from the moment the user downloads the home NIM.

Referring to Figure 32, in one embodiment of the invention, the following events may be tracked by the Event Log Module 98 (within the client computer 20 of Figure 1):

- home NIM Download Event 704
- NIM Download Event 706
- NIM Display Event 708
- Web Click-Through Event 710
- Page-View Event 712
- First NIM Installation Event 714
- First home NIM Startup Event 716
- Transient Mode Event 718
- Share NIM Received Event 720
- NIM Pack Received Event 722

A home NIM Download Event 704 is logged when the user clicks on a link to request the home NIM user application. Preferably, the start time 752, and the end time 754 are recorded for this event. Also recorded is the provider ID 750 which is a parameter (generally, an integer) that represents the content provider partner who provided the link to the user.

NIM Download Event 706 is logged when the home NIM acquires a NIM via a NIMLink. The start time 752, the end time 754, and the provider ID 750 are

recorded for this event. Also recorded is the NIM ID 756 which is a parameter (generally, an integer) that represents the NIM that was just downloaded.

NIM Display Event 708 is logged when a user activates a NIM. The NIM ID 756, the start time 752, and the end time 754 are recorded for this event.

Web Click-Through Event 710 is logged whenever a user links from a NIM to a full-screen browser. This can occur when a user clicks on a link in the NIM, or it can occur automatically through the NIM messaging, or directly through the content provider. The NIM ID 756, the start time 752, and the Internet address 758 of the link are recorded.

Page-View Event 712 is logged whenever a user views a page of content within a NIM. The NIM ID 756, and the start time 752 are recorded for this event.

First NIM Installation Event 714 is logged the first time a NIM or NIM Pack is installed from a web site. This event is logged only once for each user account. The NIM ID 756, start time 752, and end time 754 are recorded for this event.

15 First home NIM Startup Event 716 is logged when the home NIM runs for the first time. This event is logged only once for each user account. The start time 752 is recorded for this event.

Transient Mode Event 718 is logged when the home NIM runs in transient mode. Transient mode occurs when the home NIM runs before the user has logged in.

20 The start time 752, and the end time 754 are recorded for this event.

Shared NIM Received Event 720 is logged for each NIM a user receives as part of a share. If a NIM Pack is shared, this event will be recorded for each NIM in the shared pack. The NIM ID 756, the start time 752, and the end time 754 are recorded for this event.

25            Shared NIM Pack Received Event 722 is logged for each NIM Pack a user receives as part of a share. Thus, when a NIM Pack is shared, an Event 720 will be logged for each NIM in the NIM Pack, while an Event 722 will be logged once for the NIM Pack itself. The start time 752, and the end time 754 are recorded for this event.

The events listed above are tracked in one particular embodiment. Other  
30 embodiments may track more, or perhaps fewer events. This comprehensive event  
tracking is possible because each user event can be identified by the NIM Server



through communication with the home NIM. Additional events may include tracking when a user sends a share, or tracking when a user sends a NIM or a NIM Pack.

Figure 33 shows a typical series of user actions 800 as they are tracked by the Event Log Module 98. First, a user may request to download the home NIM application (step 802) from either a partner's web site or the NIM Server 50. The Event Log Module 98 records a home NIM Download Event, as shown with field 704 of Figure 32. The start time 752, and the end time 754 are preferably recorded. Also, the provider ID 750 of the site from where the home NIM download request was received is recorded.

Returning to Figure 33, the user subsequently activates the home NIM for the first time (step 804). The Event Log Module 98 records a First home NIM Startup Event 716, as shown in Figure 32. The start time 752 is preferably recorded. In addition, because the home NIM is activated and the user has not yet logged in, a Transient Mode Event 718 is logged and the start time 752 is recorded.

As shown in step 806 of Figure 33, the user logs into the home NIM. When this occurs, the end time 754 may be recorded for the Transient Mode Event 718.

A user download of a new NIM (step 808) may be from a partner's web site or the NIM Server. When this occurs, the raw NIM definition is copied into the user's User Profile 76. The event log 98 records two events. First, because this is the first NIM the user has installed, a First NIM Installation Event 714 is recorded. The start time 752, the end time 754, and the provider ID 750 of the download site are preferably recorded. The second event recorded is a NIM Download Event 706. The Event Log Module 98 preferably tracks the NIM ID 756, the provider ID 750, the start time 752, and the end time 754 for this event.

The next thing a user may do is open the NIM (step 810). This consists of retrieving the NIM definition from the user's User Profile and getting NIM content from the provider 82, as discussed above. The NIM is displayed for the user and the Event Log Module 98 records a NIM Display Event 708. However, at this point, the Event Log Module 98 can only record the start time 752, and the NIM ID 756 for this event. The end time 754 is recorded when the NIM is closed.

For every page of content a user views within a NIM 812, a Page-View Event 712 is recorded. Some page views may require content from the provider 82. The NIM ID 756, and the start time 752 are recorded for this event.

5 The NIM may also enable the user to click on a link that results in navigating to a full screen web browser (step 814). When a user does this, a Web Click-Through Event 710 is recorded. The Event Log Module 98 records the NIM ID 756, the start time 752, and the URL of the web site that is passed from the NIM content to the browser 758.

10 When the NIM closes (step 816), the end time 754 for the NIM Display Event 708 is recorded. When the user logs out of the home NIM (step 818), the event log is uploaded to the Server 50 (of Figure 1).

15 In one embodiment of the invention, the previously described Event Log Module 98 (within the client computer 20 of Figure 1) tracks user events in the home NIM user application and uploads the information to the Statistics Database 80 (of the server computer 50 of Figure 1) at predetermined intervals. In alternate embodiments, the Event Log 700 (in Figure 32) may be processed by the NIM Server before it is stored in the Statistics Database 80. For example, the NIM Server may process NIM use status information for each user that is currently logged in.

20 The Statistics Database 80, illustrated in Figure 34, preferably lists every event 1002 by every user of home NIMs along with the corresponding fields associated with each event. For example, if a NIM Display Event is recorded, the User ID 1004 of the user that performed the event is listed, the start time 1006 is listed, the end time 1008 is listed, and the NIM ID 1010 is listed. If a Web Click-Through Event is recorded, the User ID 1004 is listed, the NIM ID 1010 is listed, the start time 1006 is listed, and the URL of the web site 1014 is listed. The Statistics Database 80 therefore allows the list of events to be easily referenced and searched by each event or by each of the fields associated with the events.

Referring to Figure 35, the Statistical Analysis Module 900 uses the Statistics Database 80 in order to provide various services for the content provider partners 82. Preferably, the Statistical Analysis Module 900 includes a Multi-Dimensional Consumer Profile Module 902, a Real-Time Advertising Module 904, and a Pack Building Module 906, as discussed below.





user may be required to enter demographic information such as age, marital status, etc. In one embodiment, this information is stored in a User Account Database 1100. Each User ID 1102 is listed along with the corresponding user information 1104.

Therefore, it is possible to match the user events with personal information about the particular user to give advertisers or NIM content providers a more complete behavior profile of each user.

The foregoing description, for purposes of explanation, used specific nomenclature to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the specific details are not required in order to practice the invention. In other instances, well known circuits and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessary distraction from the underlying invention. Thus, the foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention are presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, obviously many modifications and variations are possible in view of the above teachings. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical applications, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the following claims and their equivalents.